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L. A. Vereta: Principy prognozirovaniya zabolevaemosti kleshchevym entsefalitom (Principles of forecasting the tick-borne encephalitis morbidity).

Publ. House Meditsina, Moskva 1975, 135 pp., 17 Figs., 23 Tables. Price 74 Kop.

Tick-borne encephalitis belongs to the diseases which are considerably represented, especially in some areas, in the general morbidity of human population. Therefore, one of the methods of prevention is anticipation of the occurrence of this disease and knowledge of factors determining the intensity and course of epizootic and epidemic process. The author who has been studying the mentioned problems for many years, accumulated in this book the results of a research team active in the Soviet region of the Far East.

The book is divided into 7 chapters devoted to particular problems. 1 — Methods of forecasting the diseases with natural foci. 2 — Search for sensitive methods of immunological reactions in forecasting the disease development. 3 — Forecast of fluctuations in the tick-borne encephalitis infection rate. 4 — Subdivision of the Amur region into districts with respect to tick-borne encephalitis. 5 — Tick-borne encephalitis virus in the system of biocenosis and forecast of the natural focus valency. 6 — Diagnosis and forecast of infection in persons bitten by ticks. 7 — Early specific diagnosis and forecast of the severeness of tick-borne

encephalitis process. The book closes with a summation and a 9-page list of references which, however, does not include all papers cited in the text.

The mentioned facts reveal that despite the probabilistic character of the epizootic and relevant epidemic process, the factors on which the incidence of tick-borne encephalitis depends, may be determined and hence this incidence may be anticipated. The periodicity of the disease and its various causes, as well as the organism's serological response and pathogenesis during the illness, are analysed. Consequently, the problems of forecasting include the epidemiological prognosis on one hand and clinical-epidemiological prognosis on the other. The book contains numerous data illustrating the author's approach to the wide spectrum of problems discussed. This multitude of facts sometimes obscures more general conclusions. Nevertheless, this book offers many valuable ideas for a similar solution of these problems in regions where the main vector of tick-borne encephalitis is the tick *Ixodes ricinus*.

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